

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1893.

NUMBER 42

**WILSON, SONS & CO.  
(LIMITED)**  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Gilliaty, Honkey, Scull & C°s. Brazil Line.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are now in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

**COAL.**—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevidéu, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio Janeiro:

The British Merchant Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c., &c.,

**COAL.**—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôts on Conceição Island.

**Tug Boats** always ready for service.

Balloons Supplied to ships.

**Establishments:**—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Paraná, Santos, Montevidéu, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Pernambuco, THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 26, Largo da Coração, W. T. TOWNS, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 8, Travessa de D. Manoel, WALTER ABBOTT, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga, Monday services at 11 a.m.; evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Príncipe, English services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and MA. NOEL DF CAMARGO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da Barroca. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays, and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Bruna de Capuana, No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo, Nº 35. IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Larga de São Joaquim, Nº 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sunday evenings at 7 p.m. Baptisms at 7 p.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scripture at 8 p.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JÓAO G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NICHEROV.—Rua de São José, Nº 25. Divine Service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

**Medical Directory**

DR. CLARY, Physician and Surgeon; Office, 51, Rua dos Ourives, Hours, 12 to 1 p.m. Residence, Rua da Real Graça, Nº 10. Telephone 106.

DR. W. Havelock, Physician, Surgeon and Accountant; Office and residence: Rua 1º de Maio, Nº 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 106.

DR. STEWART, Resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary, and assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 19º de Março, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 106.

DR. R. W. EMERSON, American dentist; Rua de Gonçalves Dias 74, Hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DR. J. MARSHALL, Dentist, resident surgeon in his new office, No. 33 Gonçalves Dias, where he is fully prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession.

EMILIA BÖHME.—German certificated nurse from the Charité Hospital, Berlin, etc., Rua Santa Alexandrina, Rio Comprido.

**Miscellaneous.**

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Salvage House and Institute.—No. 3, Travessa do Meirelles, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Relief services: In English and Spanish at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 7 p.m. Free and Easy Concerts on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open every day.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua da Assembleia, Nº 108. On the 1st floor, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JÓAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—214 Rua da Assunção.—Open from noon to 9 p.m. every day.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—135, Rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRAENDRETH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

**FLINT & Co.**  
68 Broad St., New York  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.  
Represented by

**QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.**

121, RUA DA QUITANDA,  
CAIA DO CORREIO 16.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL paid up . . . . . \$50,000,000  
RESERVE FUND . . . . . \$4,000,000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses.—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Cuvidop 14

Head offices and sample show rooms.—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director,

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

Cable address:—"CIP"—São Paulo.

**GUILD, MILLER & Co.**

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107

(P.O. Box 1154)

General and Commission Merchants

Steam-ship Agents

Lighter owners.

**MILLER, GUILD & Co.**

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

(P. O. BOX 139)

RUA FLORENCIO DE ABREU, 9

SANTOS P. O. BOX 272

S. PAULO

Agents in the Province of São Paulo for

CORY BROTHERS & Co., L'd., London.

Idem Cardif.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,

Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.

also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of "Cory's Merthyr" is always on hand.

Cable address:—"NAIAD"—  
Rio  
Santos  
São Paulo

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,**

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Westinghouse Automatic Brake

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 160,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil;

Norton Megaw & Co.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

**MAC NICOL, FOX & CO.**

S. PAULO:

Rua José Bonifácio No. 16

P.O. Box No. 32

Tel. address: CONFIOD.

Commission and

General Merchants

and Importers

SANTOS:

Rua Peixoto Gomariz No. 4

Despatching,

P. O. Box No. 99

Shipping and

Tel. address: FLORIAN.

General Agents

Correspondence invited.

**HAUPT & BIEHN**

RIO DE JANEIRO

53, Rua da Alfândega.

Importers and Commissioners.

Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.

Machinery.

**W. R. CASSELS & Co.**

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Comércio, SÃO PAULO,

and

**CASSELS, KING & Co.**

85, Calle Gangalo, BUENOS AIRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard

ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**AMERICAN  
Bank Note Company,**  
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business founded 1706.  
Incorporated under laws of State of New York, 1850.

Reorganized 1879.

Engravers and Printers of

**BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,**

**LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES** of the UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILL OF EXCHANGE, DOCUMENTS, etc., in the finest and most artistic style

**FROM STEEL PLATES.**

With SPECIAL EQUIPMENT IN CURRENT AND STRIPPING.

Several papers manufactured exclusively for the Bank Note Trade.

**SAFETY COLORS.** SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

TOURS ROBERTSON, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Secy and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1839)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately in standard gauges and templates, take parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Miniature Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Street Rail Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 58, Rua 1º de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

**JOHN II. BELLAMY & Co.**

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers,

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741, 64, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.**

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Bestowing great breaking power it commands itself for use to destroy fortifications by reason of the times after explosion not being injurious to persons. The explosive has a great advantage over most explosives by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse.

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

**Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.**

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery,

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

S. PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

[October 24th, 1893.]

## Insurance.

**THE  
EQUITABLE  
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES**

Assets \$153,000,000—Surplus \$31,000,000.  
Branch Office in Brazil:  
Rua da Alfandega No. 1, corner 1<sup>o</sup> de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro.

**LOCAL DIRECTORY:**  
Barão de Sampaio Viana, Chairman.  
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.  
Dr. Azevedo Macedo, Medical-Director.

Carlos Pereira Leal, Secretary,  
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

**AZEVEDO, MURRAY & CO.**  
Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso  
Exporters and Commission Merchants.

*Agencies and correspondence solicited.*

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté  
(Paraguay Tea.)

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world,  
Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.  
TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

**PHœNIX FIRE OFFICE**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

**COMMERCIAL UNION  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**

*Fire and Marine.*

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund £480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

of London. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**

Capital £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise  
of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.  
No. 8, Rua da Consolação.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £1,328,751

Uncalled capital £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Smith, Jr.,  
1, Praça da Consolação, Saracá.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Maio.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London, E. C.**

Capital £1,000,000  
Items paid up £800,000  
Reserve fund £200,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro

31 A, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março

Draws on Head Office, and Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO

Buenos Aires and ROSARIO

Also on:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Hulme & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Bergengren Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Ranxi Generale and Agencies, ITALY.

The Bank of New York, NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at once or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**

(Graça 108.)

**Branch-office in São Paulo**

(Graça 310.)

Draws on:

Direction der Deutsche  
Gesellschaft, Berlin.  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg  
M. A. von Rothschild  
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
International Bank of London, Limited.  
Union Bank of London, Limited, London  
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.  
Heine & Co., Paris.

Spain..... Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona  
and correspondents.

Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.  
H. Albert de Co. & Co., Antwerp.

Italy..... Banca Generale, branches and corre-  
pondents.  
Meincoff & Co., Naples.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corre-  
spondents.

United States.... G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

Uruguay..... Ernesto Torquati & Co., Montevideo.  
L. B. Superville, do.

Argentina..... Ernesto Torquati & Co., B. Ayres.  
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.  
and many other countries

Opens accounts current;  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger, Nielsen,  
Directors.

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £1,500,000  
Capital paid up £750,000  
Reserve fund £500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches  
and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDE, BUENOS AIRES

AND NEW YORK

Also on:

Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Cie., PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Grant Rowan & Co., GROSVENOR,

**CHARLES HUE JUN<sup>R</sup> & CO.**

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants  
Rua Fresca No. 5.  
Caixa 802. RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Water supplied on short notice.

**R. J. CALLANDER, C. E.**  
OFFICE AT MESSRS. CRASHLEY & CO.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Location and Construction of Railways, Reservoirs and  
Irrigation works; Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc.,  
and Pioneer work of every description carried out in accordance  
with government requirements.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
BIBLE SOCIETY.**  
Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other  
languages.  
In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also  
the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.  
42-52. Agent, João M. G. dos SANTOS

**EUREKA LODGE**  
NO. 3

The regular sessions of the  
above [■] are held at the Masonic  
Hall, Rua Lavradio No. 81,  
on the second and fourth Saturday  
of every month at 8 p.m.  
All Reg., F. and A. M., are requested to attend  
in regalia.

By Ord., The Sec.

**GEPP, WYSARD & FLETCHER**  
10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1<sup>o</sup>  
SANTOS

F. O. BOX 22. Cable address: WYSARD.  
General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers.

**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.**

**COFFEE CULTURE**

in Brazil pays better than any other agricultural work.  
Small farms of twenty to one hundred acres each are  
offered in exchange for manual labor.

**NINETY THOUSAND ACRES**

of the first quality *terra roxa* coffee lands in the county of  
Aranquara, on the Jacaré river, are to be had for the  
cultivation of them in coffee, half interest in each farm  
given to the farmers who will work them. Address:

THE FARMERS' COFFEE LAND AGENCY

Rua Direita No. 2

Care of J. W. COACHMAN, São Paulo, Brazil  
Supt.

**FRENCH WINES  
CLARET**

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux.  
Special deposit of P. SALINS & FILS a/n, Bordeaux, for the  
sale of table wines.

All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or  
barrels

**ETCHEBARNE FRÈRES**

Rua do Carmo 14.

Rio de Janeiro.

**CRASHLEY & CO.,**

*Newsmen and Booksellers.*

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-  
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

*The European Mail.*

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-  
tion, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library  
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Pissot & Lublin's and Royal  
Perfumes and Peat's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**SOCIÉTÉ AN<sup>NE</sup> TRAVAUX ET D'ENTREPRISES AU BRESIL**

**Empreza Estivadora**  
79 RUA 1<sup>o</sup> DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

**STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS**

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers  
and sailing vessels.

Cable address,  
"BONTECOU, RIO." Rua S. Pedro No. 2.  
**C. S. BONTECOU & Co.**

Sole representative in Brazil of the

**Smith Premier Type-Writer Co.**  
A supply of ribbons, rubber erasers, typewriter oil, carbon  
paper, etc., always on hand. Machines repaired.

Also agents for a large number of American  
manufacturers.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, accounts of arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the latest shipping reports, lists of the names and tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freight and charges, a summary of the daily cable report from the *Associated Press*, and all other information necessary to the commercial and financial judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash *immediately* in advance.)

Subscription: \$500 per annum for Brazil.

\$100 or £2 about 13s 8d when paid here.

SIXTY COPIES: \$500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rio do Ouro.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

**EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:**  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24th, 1893.

It has been brought to our knowledge that a few ill-advised parties in this city are industriously circulating a statement to the effect that the editor of *The Rio News* is not an American, but a Canadian. This is tantamount to an accusation of deliberate fraud, for we have lived here as an American for sixteen years and, were the statement true, have deceived a great many people of consideration, among them all the American representatives accredited to this capital. It is difficult to understand how so silly a falsehood could have originated, for there is not the slightest basis for even a mistake on that point. As the statement is being circulated by the friends of the present government, it is barely possible that the purpose is to discredit the opinions of this paper on current political questions. If this is true, we have nothing but contempt for so shabby and mean a device. If our opinions are wrong, then it ought to be easy to prove them so; but to seek to discredit a man personally, in so underhanded a way simply because of his opinions, is not only contemptible, but is a sure proof that he has the best of the argument. If these parties had followed out their discussions closely, they must have seen that we have been strictly independent and impartial. While we have criticised the government for what we consider mistakes and abuses, we have not hesitated to condemn the revolutionists for seeking to settle by force what should be settled at the polls. Unhappily the partisans of the government insist on treating as enemies all those who do not openly and unreservedly commend its measures and purposes. They leave no neutral ground to us, no independent opinion, no license for a plain, unbiased record of events. If our colors are not to their taste, then they are the colors of the enemy. As to the personality of the editor of this paper, our readers will permit us to say that he is registered at the consulate and at the city hall as an *American*, he carries an American passport, and is able to give further documentary evidence of his nationality to anyone who wishes to investigate. His opinions, be they good, bad, or indifferent, are his own private property, and no one is compelled to accept them. As for *The News* not being an American paper, as these parties assert, he wishes it to be clearly understood that no effort has ever been made to make this paper the organ of any one nationality. It is a commercial journal published in the English language and edited by an American. If this is not pleasing to our discontented friends, then they are at liberty to call it a Choctaw sheet edited by a Patagonian—and may the Lord have mercy on their souls!

THE decree of the 20th, postponing the congressional elections throughout the country to December 30th, is a measure which will command itself to the people without argument, and the government is to be complimented for taking the step. It was clearly apparent when martial law was re-established on the 10th inst., that a free and fair election could not be held, even were the insurrection quelled. No matter what the purposes of the government

may be, nor how honest its assurances that full liberty of speech and action will be guaranteed, the passions aroused by the insurrection will inevitably lead to disorder, repressions and restrictions. The best policy, therefore, is the one now adopted by the government—the postponement of the elections. Were a new Congress to be elected under the rule of martial law, its authority would always be questioned and its actions suspected. If now the insurrection can be suppressed and order restored in the disturbed localities, then the elections will more nearly express the national will, and the mandate of the new Congress will be beyond question. In the meantime, the fathers of the new party, and the leaders of the opposition will render an important service to the country by opening the electoral campaign at once, for the purpose of arousing popular interest in the questions at issue—if there are any. The people of Brazil are sadly in need of political education, and there is no better school for that purpose, even with all its defects, than a fair and hotly-contested election.

Under the simplest conditions, the determination of the rights, privileges and obligations of a neutral power in relation to a revolution, is inevitably delicate and difficult. It must be remembered that international law in the shape of a generally accepted code does not exist. International law is made up of commonly and partially accepted usages, and of precedents generally or partially established. On many important questions the usage differs among the leading nations, and there are many other questions still in dispute. In this particular case, the application of the usages and precedents recognized by the great powers is extremely difficult, and new questions are arising which can not fail to establish precedents of an important character. To make this clear, we will epitomize the situation. On September 6th the whole available naval force in the bay of Rio de Janeiro declared itself in revolt against the executive power of the country. It disavowed any purpose to change the form of government, or to break up the union of states. It denounced the executive for infractions of the constitution and for maladministration. The legal government having no available naval force, the insurgents became at once masters on sea; while the insurgents having no army, the President remained master on land. Owing to the lack of inland communication between the capital and the distant coast states, the insurgents are for the present able to threaten their ports, and have actually taken possession of one state with its port. Here in the bay, all water communication was at once suspended, all the steamers flying the national flag, at anchor or entering, were seized, the artillery stores at the Armação fell into the power of the insurgents, and they at once made use of the rights of belligerents to seize such stores as they required found on vessels and on the territory covered by the national flag. The harbor of Rio de Janeiro being national territory, and all the operations of the insurgent fleet under consideration being confined to that harbor, there could be no more reason for the interference of foreign powers than had the revolt occurred on shore. The forts at the harbor entrance, however, remained loyal to the government, so that the fleet blockading the city in part was itself shut up in port, or blockaded, by the government. The city being unflooded, depending for its defence upon the forts outside, was not properly subject to the risks of bombardment, but the attempt to plant batteries on all the hills facing the bay, and at other points, modified the situation so materially that it became liable to an attack from the fleet at any moment. Add to this the circumstance that Rio de Janeiro is the commercial entrepot of a large section of Brazil, that its foreign commerce, which is large and important, is carried on almost wholly in foreign ships and almost exclusively by foreign merchants and with foreign capital, that its stores of merchandise in the custom-house and in the warehouses of the city belong to foreigners, that a large percentage of its house-owners are foreigners, and that a very large percentage of its population is composed of foreigners and their families, and we have a situation very anomalous in the history of civil wars. The questions of how to maintain a just neutrality, how to protect the city from bombardment, how to protect foreign interests on shore, how to protect foreign merchandise afloat, particularly when under the jurisdiction of Brazilian

municipal laws, as in the case of coal deposits on a Brazilian island, or flour and beef discharged into Brazilian lighters, how to prevent a destructive retaliation on the part of the fleet against offensive operations from the land, how to define the position of the fort which has joined the insurgents, how to classify the use of a search-light on shore used to light up and endanger either fort or vessel—all these questions are appearing in a new phase. The adverse criticisms of the course pursued by the foreign representatives and war vessels, which have appeared in the semi-official papers or have been published by partisans of the government, assume that the law and usage on all these points are clear and established, and that, therefore, grave breaches of neutrality have been committed. This assumption is not only wrong, but the errors are even astir in their implied definition of neutrality. Their presumption is to the effect that the foreign naval force should interfere to prevent the bombardment of the city, and that it should not in any manner recognize the insurrectionary fleet, nor accede to its intimations, such as the request to withdraw from the old anchorage. This is agreed to, would be intervention, not neutrality. Neutrality implies simply non-participation; a neutral power can assist neither party against the other. While a nation may interfere to assist a friendly government to suppress a revolt, the practice of modern times has been to maintain a strict neutrality. This has always been the policy of the United States, even in cases like those of the revolutions against Spanish rule in Central and South America, where the sympathies of the American people were strongly enlisted in favor of one of the parties. We recall but one case of interference by the United States in all the long record of revolutionary struggles on this continent, and that was when a foreign power undertook to establish a monarchy in Mexico, with a foreign prince at its head. The right of a people to choose their own form of government, and to administer it according to their own ideas, is a fundamental principle in the political philosophy of Americans, and the acceptance of that principle implies, as a logical result, that the same people can modify or change that form of government, whenever they please. This establishes the right of revolution, and also the further conclusion that the rightfulness, or wrongfulness, of the revolutionary attempt can only be settled by the parties interested. Non-intervention is therefore the established rule so far as the United States is concerned, and it is also the usage adopted by all European powers wherever its actuality taken possession of one state with its port. Here in the bay, all water communication was at once suspended, all the steamers flying the national flag, at anchor or entering, were seized, the artillery stores at the Armação fell into the power of the insurgents, and they at once made use of the rights of belligerents to seize such stores as they required found on vessels and on the territory covered by the national flag. The harbor of Rio de Janeiro being national territory, and all the operations of the insurgent fleet under consideration being confined to that harbor, there could be no more reason for the interference of foreign powers than had the revolt occurred on shore. The forts at the harbor entrance, however, remained loyal to the government, so that the fleet blockading the city in part was itself shut up in port, or blockaded, by the government. The city being unflooded, depending for its defence upon the forts outside, was not properly subject to the risks of bombardment, but the attempt to plant batteries on all the hills facing the bay, and at other points, modified the situation so materially that it became liable to an attack from the fleet at any moment. Add to this the circumstance that Rio de Janeiro is the commercial entrepot of a large section of Brazil, that its foreign commerce, which is large and important, is carried on almost wholly in foreign ships and almost exclusively by foreign merchants and with foreign capital, that its stores of merchandise in the custom-house and in the warehouses of the city belong to foreigners, that a large percentage of its house-owners are foreigners, and that a very large percentage of its population is composed of foreigners and their families, and we have a situation very anomalous in the history of civil wars. The questions of how to maintain a just neutrality, how to protect the city from bombardment, how to protect foreign interests on shore, how to protect foreign merchandise afloat, particularly when under the jurisdiction of Brazilian

"The great communities of the world are regarded as wholly independent, each entitled to maintain its own system of law and government, while all in their mutual intercourse are understood to submit to the established rules and principles governing such intercourse. And the perfecting of this system of communication among nations, requires the strictest application to the doctrine of non-intervention of any with the domestic concerns of others."—*Mr. W. G. Brown to Mr. E. C. St. John*, 1872.

It is further stated by Mr. Senior (77 F for Rev., 353) that the British government in refusing to accede to the declaration of the H. M. Alliance in 1815, "denied that any general right of interference against revolutionary movements in independent states was sanctioned by the law of nations, or could legitimate prospectively the basis of an alliance. Admitting the right of a state to interfere where its own immediate security or essential interests were seriously endangered by the acts and transactions of another state, they declared that in a case in exception to general principles of the greatest value, to be capable of arising out of the circumstances of each special case, the justice would lie by the strongest party, and to be limited and regulated thereby, and to be superseded by the ordinary law of nations."—*British Govt., Feb. 1, 1821.*

## OFFICIAL ACTS

The following executive decree was published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 21st inst.—

*Decreto N.º 1.543, of October 20th, 1893.*

Adjudges the elections of deputies and senators of the national Congress.

Whereas, in the spirit of democratic institutions the guarantee of individual rights for the free manifestation of thought, is the basis of opinion, the origin of all powers, the constitutional element of the same institutions;

Whereas, martial law, suspending the constitutional guarantees, profoundly affects individual liberty and, consequently, alters in its essence the use of the right of ballot, limited by the action emanating from such a measure;

Whereas, by virtue of this fact, by the circumstance that a considerable number of citizen electors will be driven away from the electoral arms, including not only the patriotic volunteers who are defending national institutions, but also the persons who, fleeing from the iniquitous influence of the revolt, have retired from the cities to the country, the election, whatever may be the efforts made by the government to guarantee its purity, can not represent virtually altered public opinion, because in fact the number of voters is virtually altered;

Whereas, it is not just that the government, whose business it is to watch over the laws so that their effects may be equal for all, should contribute to deprive of the right of defending their ideas by their votes, the very citizens who are now defending them at the risk of their lives;

Whereas, the restrictions on the liberty of the press, which are indispensable in view of the exceptional state of the country, may interfere with the defence of the principles maintained by the different parties and impede the organization of the latter in the electoral struggle;

Whereas, the states embraced in the provisions of decree No. 1.543, of October 13th, declaring martial law, in which states the election has not, consequently, the constitutional guarantee of individual liberty, will exercise a powerful influence on the expression of opinion, on account of the large number of representatives which they send to Congress;

Whereas, in some of them, such as Santa Catharina, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District, the election, affected by the alteration in the number of voters, may fail to express public opinion, and this inadequate expression of the national will may be aggravated by the impossibility of holding elections in the capitals of some of the states;

Whereas, in even in the states which for the present continue to enjoy their constitutional prerogatives, can public opinion be expressed in view of the crisis through which the nation, disturbed in all its political, social and economic relations, is now passing;

Whereas, even if the elections in the states enjoying their constitutional privileges should express the predominant opinion in each of those states, this would not remedy the evil which it is necessary to avoid, since a large part of the nation, embracing nearly all the southern states, can not freely express their will, and thus, as may be readily

"The government of the United States scrupulously refrains from taking part in the internal dissensions of foreign states, whether in the old world or the new."—*Mr. Clay to Mr. Roscoe, Jan. 30, 1828.*

"The President desires that you should not identify yourself with the feelings or objects of either of the contending parties. It is the ancient and well-settled policy of this government not to interfere with the internal concerns of any foreign country."—*Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Moore, June 9, 1829.*

[October 24th, 1893.]

imagined, there might result a want of equilibrium in the forces in action in Congress, owing to the vicious origin of some of its elements, to the grave detriment of the country;

Whereas, the interval between the period in which martial law is in force and the day for holding the elections, that is from the 28th to the 30th, does not guarantee the intervention of political parties in the election, and, although the constitutional authorization for the executive to issue decrees, institutions and regulations, makes it implicitly responsible, *de facto* and *de jure*, for the manner in which they are executed, this is a responsibility which it can not assume, since the execution of election laws rests on the suppression of freedom in voting, a right, which, like all others, is now suspended by martial law;

Therefore, the Vice-President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, in the use of the power conferred upon him by Art. 48, No. 1, of the federal constitution, hereby decrees:

ART. 1.—In all the states of the union and in the federal district the elections for federal deputies and senators are postponed to the 3rd of next December.

ART. 2.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

Federal Capital, October 20, 1893.

FLORIAN PEIXOTO,

*Fernando Lobo.*

#### THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report, which merely made mention of the principal occurrences, closed on the 17th. We were under the impression that all news not derived from an official source, was prohibited, but in this we were apparently mistaken. The *Hir* has made no change in its reports, nor have the other dailies—except those, of course, which have suspensions. As our record is simply one of occurrences, there is so far as we know, no reason why it should not be continued.

The bombardment of Villegaignon on the 16th and 17th was continuous and to a limited extent destructive. On the 16th the insurgents lost a small steam launch, it is said which was moored to the landing pier of that fort. A large number of shells fell within its walls, and in the outside barracks, causing considerable destruction to the light buildings, but no injury to its walls, nor to its batteries so far as can be observed from the shore. One corner of the first floor of the outside barracks, facing the city, was completely carried away by a shell. There were no casualties, however, owing to the small number of men in the fort, and to their keeping out of danger. At 5 p.m. on the 17th a large reinforcement of men was received, and a half hour later the batteries of Villegaignon opened fire on the government forts. This spoiled the aim of the latter, and but two shots were effective thereafter. Several shells from the big Armstrong were dropped inside Santa Cruz, but with what result is not known as the reports from that fortress are no longer published. Complaints were made during the day of the firing on the Gloria search-light the night before from Villegaignon.

The 18th passed quietly, both on the bay and in the city. Even the firing on Nictheroy was suspended. A considerable amount of material had been removed on Monday and Tuesday. Several heavy packages were transported over to Villegaignon, apparently guns.

On the 19th the insurgent squadron remained quietly at anchor, with the exception of the *Jupiter*, which steamed about the city. Even the firing on Nictheroy was suspended. A considerable amount of material had been removed on Monday and Tuesday. Several heavy packages were transported over to Villegaignon, apparently guns.

The squadron remained in complete inactivity during the 20th. There was considerable activity observed in Villegaignon, and the insurgent launches were actively employed during the day. At 5:30 p.m. the government forts opened fire on Villegaignon, to which the latter responded a few minutes later. The land battery in Nictheroy opened fire on the *Guanabara* at the

same time, which led to "another bombardment of that heroic city." The duel between the forts lasted until after 7 p.m., neither side apparently suffering much. The number of shots fired was 427, of which Villegaignon discharged 133 and Santa Cruz 175. In the evening three more shots were fired by Villegaignon at the Gloria search-light.

Saturday was a day of quiet so far as the heavy guns were concerned, but there was great activity among the launches and gunboats. In the latter place the men were actively at work in the trenches, building and repairing breastworks outside the fort, and in moving a canon to one of the lower batteries. The *Jupiter* having received a large quantity of coal, arms and munitions, it was said that she is prepared to run out to sea on the first favorable opportunity. It is also said that the *Venus* has disappeared, having eluded the vigilance of the forts Wednesday night. The official papers, however, have not yet confirmed the report.

Owing to the custom thus far, Sunday the 22nd was a fighting day. When the day dawned the *Jupiter* was discovered near Villegaignon. At 7 o'clock, in seeking to retire from that dangerous locality the steamer went on a shoal. At that moment Fort Lage opened fire on the steamer, followed soon after by Santa Cruz and S. João. The shot and shell fell on all sides of the vessel, and but one injured her. Villegaignon also opened fire on the government forts, and under the smoke of her guns several steam launches tried to release the *Jupiter* from her perilous position, but to no purpose. One of these launches is said to have lost one of her men killed by a shell. At 8:40 the tide floated the steamer from the shoal and she retired up the bay beyond the reach of the heavy guns of the forts. The firing, however, continued all day until nightfall. One spectator informs the *Hir* that 776 shots were fired during the day by the land forts. The squadron took no part in the engagement beyond throwing a few shells into Nictheroy. In the evening there were several skirmishes along the water front.

Yesterday the squadron and forts maintained silence during the greater part of the day. Villegaignon fired several shots, apparently at the government forts, to draw their fire, but without result until about 5:30 p.m. when the sun was below the horizon. All the forts then opened fire, which lasted about two hours. Villegaignon was struck several times, also Santa Cruz. The dense clouds about S. João render it difficult to see the effects of the shots directed against that fort. Neither side appears to have gained much from the engagement, as the fighting strength of all the forts remains unchanged. The injuries sustained by Villegaignon appear to be wholly confined to the light buildings. Lage is the only fort showing a bad break in the walls. As usual the land batteries in Nictheroy opened fire in company with the forts, and the vessels lying off that long-suffering city responded. According to the *Hir* three torpedo boats approached the forts at 11 o'clock Sunday night and fired upon the search-light. All the batteries then opened on the little boats, which escaped unharmed.

#### QUARANTINE AT "FLORES ISLAND."

Buenos Aires, October 9th, 1893.

To English men and women about to proceed to the River Plate, a few words concerning the quarantine arrangements at present in force, may be of interest.

Of the necessity for quarantining against vessels arriving from infected European ports, there is no question, but the inquiries disregard all sanitary conveniences at a station that is intended to protect health, is an evil that calls for active interference from the representatives of the various governments whose subjects are liable to be detained in such a place as the "Ihadas Flores" (Island of Flowers).

The writer joined the Pacific steamer *Potosí* at Rio on 23d September, and we had a quick run to Montevideo arriving there 27th. There was some uncertainty as to whether we should find quarantine in force at the River Plate, the *Potosí* having also been detained 48 hours at Ilha Grande and thoroughly fumigated. The agents in Rio, however, charged in advance for the full 8 days, but were hoping it would not be enforced. There was no illness amongst the passengers during the voyage, and the ship was perfectly healthy upon her arrival. Notwithstanding this, we were placed in quarantine for eight days.

We lawed on the island early in the day, and were introduced to quarters, the very appearance of which, after the comfort of the ship, filled us with dismay and disgust. The ladies were sent into the quarters provided for them, the gentlemen where they could find beds to sleep on. There were eight of us placed in a small room about 22 feet by 12 and 10 feet high, the beds taking up so much space

that moving about was difficult. One small basin and two jugs comprised our washing utensils, the beds, bed-linen and towels were coarse and soiled, and were not changed whilst we were on the island. The ladies' rooms were similarly furnished, and not equal to the accommodation given on board the steamer to steerage passengers. As to sanitary conveniences, there were none, one small space, without ventilation or light in speak of, overpoweringly dirty and evil smelling was the only place provided for ladies and gentlemen alike. This was in close juxtaposition to the bedchambers, and was freely used also by the second-class passengers, whose so-called convenience was too filthy for them to use. If anything could possibly induce cholera or dysentery, such were disregard of all cleanliness would suffice. There were no latrines, and loathing from the shore in consequence of the dangerous rock was an impossibility.

The food supplied was coarse and badly cooked, the tables wretchedly furnished, and the dining-room dirty in the extreme. The table cloth and serviettes were in use the whole time we were kept on the island, and were filthy at last. Such wines and spirits of good quality we required, we had to trust to our friends in Montevideo to supply us.

The petty annoyances and unnecessary restrictions imposed made our stay in the Island of Flowers an experience never to be forgotten, and speaking for myself I trust it may never be my lot again to visit it. Until the shipping companies can obtain permission from the government to supply their own steamers as quarantine stations, it is hardly likely there will be any improvement.

Wm. JACKSON.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—When a government refuses to allow publication of its movements, the people are not justified in assuming that it is about to do something of which it is ashamed.—*Montevideo Times*.

—In August there were 2,297 births, 442 marriages, 1,217 deaths in Buenos Aires. There were 5,179 immigrant arrivals and 5,344 deportees. The population at the end of the month was 570,750.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 17th announce the renewal of martial law for 60 days. Perhaps the old "warhorses" purpose to hold the elections under martial law in order to prevent the radicals from winning.

—It is said that the commandant-general of marine has at last resolved to inquire into the chronic complaints which are made of the treatment of passengers in the lazaret at Flores Island. It is nine months since.

—The Brazilian minister here, Dr. Monteiro, has gone suddenly and privately to the upper Uruguay, it is believed with the purpose of ascertaining with certainty the attitude of the Brazilian squadron there.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 13th.

—The sale of an enormous tract of land has just concluded on the borders of Paraguay and the Brazilian provinces of Mato Grosso. It consists of no less than a thousand square leagues with immense yacahes, forests, mines, etc. The land has been purchased by the Banco Italo-American, Messrs. Nolasco, Medici and Co.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11th.

—The Brazilian minister here has received an official communication from Rio Janeiro, in the effect that in view of the bombardment, the diplomatic body had met on Wednesday and had resolved to notify Admiral Melo that in future he must abstain from bombing undesignated points of the city, or else the foreign men of war would be ordered to prevent him.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 7th.

—A man named Clemente Cassi yesterday entered the exchange shop at Kavanayá 27th and asked for change for 200,000 reis, and having received \$180 handed what purported to be the Brazilian money, but was really a packet of old newspapers; as soon as the packet was on the counter Cassi fled with the \$180, but was almost immediately captured by the police.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 8th.

—We read that the locusts have already left their homes in the Chaco and are forming their legions in the north of the republic. The province of Jujuy has been invaded with the first detachments of the voracious insect. The pests have crossed the borders and are making fearful havoc in the chaeras, quintas and gardens, where the spring growths are entirely disappearing under their march.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Advices from São Paulo announce that the wheat in the colonies of that province could hardly be better. A little rain is required, however, to give the grain more vigor and the seed more development. Unless something unexpected happens the wheat crop in São Paulo will be splendid and far greater than that of last year. In spite of a little damage by frost in some parts the grain only requires a little rain to make it all that could be desired.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—It is stated that for the purpose of his financial plan Minister Terry has caused special enquiry to be made into the economic resources of the country and especially that of the extent of the wealth of the country in cattle. From this it is estimated that the number of head of oxen now in the country is between 20 and 25 millions, and of sheep between seventy and eighty millions, thus showing an increase of 50% on cattle and 15% in sheep during the past ten years.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—According to Buenos Aires telegrams, the treacherously infantile colonists in São Paulo are being subject to special outrages and persecutions, which are winked at and encouraged by the authorities. This is monstrous and should be protested against formally by all the foreign residents. South America depends for its vitality on the foreign element, and yet her sons are doing all they can to offend and disgust it, to say nothing of not keeping their guarantees. This is as unwise as it is dishonorable. Europe is getting very tired of South American banks, and for some time to come invitations to foreign capital and labor stand a chance of being regarded in much the same light as the invitation of the spider to the fly.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 13th.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on Saturday announces that the Argentine redemption bureau will burn a million dollars of bank currency withdrawn from circulation. As this promise has been broken and broken, it will have very little effect on Argentine credit.

—The *Standard* and *World* of Buenos Aires are hammering away on the problem, "shall foreigners participate in Argentine politics?" The *Standard* says "no!"—and yet we know of no person who has derived more benefit from a judicious application of "sunlight soap" in Argentine affairs than our esteemed colleague. If a foreigner may not criticize, nor use his influence to improve his political surroundings, then logically he should not comment. Interference is affirmative as well as negative, and injurious commentation is quite as injurious to foreign interests as rash opposition.

—Much as we have written about the daily and mighty robberies committed in this city, they still continue and in increasing numbers. The thieves seem to have no apprehension whatever, and boldly walk into houses when the sun is shining, and not one in a hundred is captured. Of what use are the police standing like dummies at the *bocacalle*? In other countries, nests of robbers are discovered, the houses where they dispose of their plunder are well-known and watched, and the persons of the thieves recognized; but here there is almost no protection for property and not much for life. We of course must not expect too much of the force, as the chief is not brought up to the service.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11th.

—The state of erg has been no joke for all the Argentine papers, and orders of suspension for infringement have been enforced from the highest to the lowest. Nor have the foreign journals escaped, some four or five Italian and German papers having fallen under the ban. The Argentine government may have its private reasons for this course, but we can not help thinking it a mistake, for when the gag is removed, as it will have to be some day, the papers will not forget the treatment they have suffered and may retaliate by extra severity towards the government which inflicted it. And, as the press always has the last word, it is the most dangerous enemy a government can raise against itself.—*Montevideo Times*.

—We are prohibited from discussing the origin or cause of the recent revolt, but we may explain why orders were received from the President of the republic to arrest all the Radical leaders in the province, to replace the interventor by a military general and stop the inscriptions in which the Radicals proved so victorious. The press prohibitions are very severe, but it is comparatively easy for those who have witnessed the recent wave of regeneration sweeping the country to understand the origin and cause of the sudden stand made against it, the provocative of the latest result in this province. To show the importance of the revolution it is only necessary to say that it has required General Roca himself with the assistance of Generals Busch, Winter, Levalle, Fetheringham and Ayala, with 6,000 national troops, the national guards of three provinces and some men-of-war to temporarily stifle it. The Radicals without exterior assistance placed 8,000 men in an armed meeting. This is conclusive in showing the strength of the party in this province and fully corroborates the evidence given at the inscriptions that Santa Fé as a province is distinctly in favor of reform and regeneration.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, Oct. 7th.

—Col. Espina was condemned to death by court martial for rebellion. An order was issued by the chief of the staff on Friday, giving directions as to the manner in which the execution should be carried out. On Friday afternoon, a delegation of ladies waited upon the President of the republic to intercede in favor of the condemned man, and he consented to reconsider the matter. The delegation consisted of about 30 ladies, representing the societies of Mercy, Beneficence and the Red Cross. General Roca, on behalf of himself and General Bartolome Miore, who was ill, also visited the President and asked for a commutation of the sentence on Colonel Espina. The colonel's four little children, the eldest six years of age, were taken to the minister of war, in order to be presented to the President to beg for mercy for their father. The executive committee of the National Civic Union also presented a petition for commutation of the sentence. Both chambers of congress, in a body, visited the President of the republic and asked for a commutation of the sentence. On Saturday the sentence of death passed on Colonel Espina was commuted by the President to imprisonment for 20 years. Until the proposed military prison at Puerto Deseado has been constructed, the colonel will undergo his sentence in the penitentiary. Col. Espina has been cashiered from the army, and his name is expunged from the list without enjoyment of pay or permission to wear uniform.—*Southern Cross*, October 6th.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Some of the suburbs of São Paulo are complaining constantly of a lack of water.

—In the state of Rio de Janeiro there were registered last year 37,797 births, 21,186 deaths and 6,098 marriages.

—On the 16th inst. an unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the office of the *Mesagero*, an Italian paper published in S. Paulo.

—At the offices of the police delegates in São Paulo, there has been posted a notice stating that passports are not obligatory, and that only suspected persons are stopped at the railway stations.

—A man named Pereira Guimaraes was acquitted last week in Rio Claro, São Paulo, for criminal assault on a little girl seven years of age. There seems to be a very strong disinclination in Brazil to punish these fiendish crimes.

—On the 16th inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro addressed the following telegram to the government:—"Nictheroy, 16th.—Bombed since morning, we have returned the fire. Wounded up to the present two children, one adult and one soldier of the 24th battalion. I salute you.—Porcinculo, President.



[October 24th, 1893.]

October 21.—The banks opened at 10 A.M. on London, at which, and at 10 P.M. commercial sailing, some trading amounts were passed. About midday the demand for bills recurred, and a good deal of business ensued in commercial sterling at 10%, but the takings were not sufficiently numerous—or sufficiently strong—to hold rates down. The market was quiet, and the banks refused to give up the funds refusing to take under 10%, and only little money at 10%. There was a fair movement, such as it was, during the day in bank sterling, at 10%—10½%, with reposed paper quoted at 10% and gold at 10%—10½%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10½%—10¾%.

October 22.—The Banco Nacional quoted 10% on London, and was closing at this time throughout the day the foreign bills posted 10%, but drew at 10½% either in bankers or on head offices. The market was steady, but very quiet, and the little business done was in bank sterling at 10%—10½%, with reposed paper quoted at 10%—10½%. Commercial sterling was also quiet. The banks again showed considerable activity to close out for November and nearly all the business done was for delivery that month, and the market closed as it opened, with money for commercial sterling at 10%—10½%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10½%—10¾%.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

October 16.

4 Apolites	500,000	2 Apolites	48,000
do	45,000	do	4,000
7 do	1,000	25 deb. V. Isidro.	105

## Banks.

1 Republica	130	200 Republica	130
do	100	do	100

## Mills.

50 Petrópolis	125
---------------	-----

October 17.

2 Apolites	500,000	12 Apolites	48,000
4 do	100	do	100

## Banks.

150 Republica	130
---------------	-----

## Railways and Tramways.

70 Jar. B. tram.	132	10 S. Christ tram	172
------------------	-----	-------------------	-----

October 18.

3 Apolites	500,000	1 Apolites	48,000
5 do	100	500 do	100

## Banks.

100 do	500
--------	-----

## Insurance.

4 Igrejide	160
------------	-----

October 19.

44 Apolites	48,000	20 deb. L'Alma	100
Banks.			

## Commerce.

30 Commercio	500
--------------	-----

October 20.

31 Apolites	500,000	49 Apolites	48,000
49 do	1,013	500 do	100

105 deb. Sociedade	50
--------------------	----

## Ranka.

30 Nacional	70	131 Republica	130
Railways and Tramways			

30 Jar. B. tram.	130
------------------	-----

October 21.

22 Apolites	500,000	75 Apolites	48,000
3 Gold. 100	1,000	15 do	100

## Banks.

100 Republica	130
---------------	-----

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd October, 1893.

## Exports.

Coffee.—There is very little to report, of interest, in the market for the week, and the demand has been rather poor and irregular, probably 45,000 bags being shipped during the period, and there was no movement, and reached about 30,000 bags, till about 10 days ago. "Barra dentro," the railway, was not moved, and the expected coast steamer has been delayed in Rio, and the market has been quiet, and advised to leave for Bahia, the reason is that there is a fair quantity of American flour—mostly for the exchange by, and the discharge of vessels in port is to be possessed fairly well. A considerable quantity of White, and a large quantity of Swedish, pine have arrived, and, as no discharge of coal is to be had, the market has been quiet. The market for coal is also moderate, but the simultaneous arrival of four cargoes of rice, from Rangoon, would ordinarily circumstances affect prices; the discharge of the cargo is as follows: a small quantity of White and Indian can are still in port, and a good deal of German can is now arrived, while in the other articles we quote there is nothing of interest to report. Exchange was flat on the 20th and during the day of the 21st, but closed steady and the fluctuations have been very quiet.

## Flour.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Hondur	from New York	5,700 bags
Saint Lucia	from Fiume	400 "

Bolivia	from the River Plate	1,550 bags
---------	----------------------	------------

Bolivia	from Liverpool	6,000 "
---------	----------------	---------

Total 9,200 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The flour market has been quiet, and the discharge of coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags
--------	---------------	------------

Total 2,500 bags.

—No bags have been shipped.

The market for coal is also moderate.

—The receipt since our last report have been:

Portug	from New York	2,500 bags</

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 21st, 1893.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
265,557,000	Jan.—July	5	Apólices.....	200\$—1,000\$	1,012 \$000	1,018 \$000—1,014 \$000
132,105,100	Quartely	4	do	1,000\$	1,140	1,139 \$000—1,141 \$000
13,195,000	do	4	do	1,000\$	1,000	1,000—1,000
14,884,000	Apr.—Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1888.	1,000	1,000	1,000—1,000
21,294,000	do	4	do	1,000	1,710	1,710—1,710
18,330,000	do	4	do	1,000	1,295	1,295—1,295
3,059,000	Feb.—Aug.	6	State of Minas Geraes.....	1,000	1,000	1,000—1,000
7,150,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	do	1,000	1,030	1,030—1,030
1,053,800	Jan.—July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro.....	1,000	1,042	1,042—1,042

## DEBENTURES.

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
4,300,000	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	160	—
6,500,000	do	6	Campinas and Parangola.....	200	185	—
—	do	6	General do Brasil.....	1,115	1,500	1,500—1,500
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6	Juiz de Fora and Pian.....	200	192	190—190
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Leopoldina.....	200	600	—
6,049,010	do	6	do	450	135	135—135
—	Jan.—July	5	do	100	140	140—140
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	200	—
61,113,740	Jan.—July	5	Sapucay.....	200	55	—
1,308,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	S. Isidro do Rio Preto.....	200	192	190—190
10,300,000	do	6	do	650	400	400—400
2,117,450	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocabana.....	100	50	—
593,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Spid.....	200	140	140—140
—	Jan.—July	6	União Valenciana.....	200	30	—
593,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	União Sorocabana.....	100	—	—
TRANSPORTS						
6,787,500	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Vilação Fluminense.....	600	90	—
435,000	do	6	Caris Urbanos.....	500	490	—
771,300	do	7	do	120	100	100—100
214,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	165	165—165
826,000	Jan.—July	6	Vila Isabel.....	200	—	—
SHIPPING						
12,000,000	June—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	180	—
14,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	do	200	—	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
892,800	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Pinheira.....	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamá.....	200	185	—
300,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco.....	200	169	—
MILLS						
6,874,400	Feb.—Aug.	7	Allianca do Brasil.....	200	200	192 \$000—210 \$000
990,000	May—Nov.	7	America Fabril.....	200	70	—
1,539,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	202	200—200
1,476,000	do	7	Centro Industrial.....	200	204	200—200
1,495,200	Apr.—Oct.	8	Confiança Industrial.....	200	148	200—200
561,600	Jan.—July	7	Corcovado.....	200	192	190—190
600,000	do	7	Industria Mecanica.....	200	210	210—210
6,320,000	Jan.—July	7	Industria Fluminense.....	200	—	—
3,000,000	do	7	Petrolifera.....	200	200	200—200
3,088,000	Jan.—July	7	Progr. Industrial do Brasil.....	200	195	195—195
8,500,000	do	7	Rink.....	200	—	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Christovão.....	200	—	—
307,500	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	1,00	—	—
6,075,000	Jan.—July	6	União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	1,020	106	106—106
MISCELLANEOUS						
4,337,500	Jan.—July	6	Agrícola do Rio das Praias Preta.....	600	260	—
6,459,300	Jan.—July	6	Banco de Vilação do Brasil.....	100	10	—
6,916,200	do	6	Banco Credito Movel, consol.....	100	34,500	—
985,000	do	7	Brazil Agricola.....	200	—	—
4,562,500	Jan.—July	6	Empreza de Minas Públicas.....	600	25	—
6,600,000	Jan.—July	8	Lavoura Ind. & Colon. ....	600	100	100—100
6,600,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional do Olen.....	200	150	140—140
4,283,500	Jan.—July	7	Saneamento do Rio.....	600	240	240—240
2,853,500	Feb.—Aug.	7	Servicos Maritimos.....	200	150	150—150

## SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000\$	600,000\$	50,000\$	Carigás.....	3,000—Aug. 92	100\$	210 \$000	—
98,000,000	28,000,000	56,008	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	—	200	—	—
5,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nac. Navegacão Costeira.....	12,420 \$000 Jan. 91	40	55 \$000	—

## INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	70,667	Allianca.....	1,000\$—July 93	100\$	100 \$000	—
3,000,000	750,000	285,990	Argo Fluminense.....	15	200	180—200	—
2,000,000	500,000	57,797	Brasil Industrial.....	1,000\$—July 93	20	200—200	—
2,000,000	500,000	57,797	Brazil Federal.....	1,000\$—July 93	20	10,000	10,000—10,000
3,000,000	3,000,000	46,444	Confiança.....	4	100\$—July 93	40	—
4,000,000	200,000	270,000	do.....	2	100\$—July 93	25	200—200
2,500,000	250,000	21,000	do.....	1	100\$—July 93	120	120—120
2,000,000	200,000	25,000	do.....	1	100\$—July 93	100	100—100
2,000,000	200,000	25,000	do.....	1	100\$—July 93	100	100—100
2,000,000	200,000	25,000	do.....	1	100\$—July 93	100	100—100
8,000,000	400,000	17,156	Indenização.....	1	100\$—July 93	17	100—100
2,000,000	400,000	100,000	Intendrade.....	6	100\$—July 93	100	100—100
5,000,000	750,000	27,143	Leadlade.....	6	100\$—July 93	100	100—100
2,000,000	350,000	9,510	Prosp. da Ind. e Com. S. Paulo.....	3	100\$—July 93	30	30—30
4,000,000	350,000	9,510	Prosperidade.....	1	100\$—July 93	20	10,000—10,000
2,000,000	210,000	54,671	União Cont. dos Varegistas.....	4	100\$—July 93	20	50—50
2,000,000	19,412	94,781	Vigilancia.....	1	100\$—July 93	10	20 \$000

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	..	Alagoas.....	—	100\$	250 \$000	—
2,000,000	320,000	..	Angola Fita.....	20	—	—	—
2,000,000	320,000	..	Chapadas.....	20	—	—	—
2,000,000	320,000	..	Geral do Brasil.....	1,000\$—July 93	70	1,000	—
2,000,000	320,000	..	do.....	1,000\$—July 93	100	100—100	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Mercadoria de S. Joaquim.....	100\$—July 93	100	100—100	—
20,000,000	5,000,000	5,000	Mercantil do Brasil.....	100\$—July 93	100	100—100	—
40,000,000	8,000,000	5,000	Mercantil do Brasil.....	100\$—July 93	60	60—60	—
60,000,000	7,400,000	5,000	Norte do Brasil.....	100\$—July 93	60	60—60	—
60,000,000	6,705,000	4,210,718	Norte de Minas.....	100\$—July 93	100	100—100	—
—	2,700,000	..	do.....	100\$—July 93	125	125—125	—
21,073,750	1,000,000	..	Paracelina.....	40	51	50—50	—
10,000,000	6,000,000	..	Pecuária de Araxá.....	40	4	40—40	—
20,000,000	10,000,000	..	Quilombo.....	1	100	100—100	—
3,000,000	900,000	..	Tijucas.....	100\$—Jan. 91	100	100—100	—
70,000,000	—	..	União S. Gonçalves-Ivai.....	6	100\$—Jan. 92	100	100—100
1,000,000	1,180,173	34,303	União Valenciana.....	100\$—Feb. 84	200	100 \$000	—
3,000,000	600,000	100,000	Vassouras e Pay do Alves.....	100\$—July 93	40	16,000	—
47,000,000	42,000,000	1,005,103	Vila Rica e São Francisco.....	100\$—July 93	200	9,000	9,000—9,000
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	..	Caricóca.....	—	100\$	200 \$000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	..	Corcovado (and hotel).....	1,000\$—July 93	90	131,000	131,000—135,500
2,000,000	800,000	84,186	Fernandino.....	1,000\$—July 93	100	120,000	100—100
12,000,000	12,000,000	556,825	Perminicano.....	1,000\$—July 93	60	60,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	94,781	Vila Isabel.....	1,000\$—July 93	100	170,000	161,000—172,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Tramways.....	—	100\$	950,000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
BANKS.							
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	Agrocola do Brasil.....	—	100\$—July 93	120	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	Allianca do Brasil.....	—	100\$—Jan. 92	200	200—200
2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	—	100\$—July 93	100	100—100
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Brasil-Norte Americano.....	—	100\$—July 93	40	40—40
20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	Classes Leivas.....	—	100\$—Jan. 92	100	100—100
20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	Companhia do Rio de Janeiro.....	—	100\$—Jan. 92	100	100—100
1,000,000</td							

**Shipping.**

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
for Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

**Steamships.**

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Leibnitz ..... 25th October

Muskelyne ..... 26th "

Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For New Orleans:

Holbein ..... 25th October

Intended sailings from Santos for

New York:

J. W. Taylor ..... 31st October

For further information apply in Santos to

Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 19 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & CO.**

58, Rua 19 de Março

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**  
1893

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 25	Tagus, ...	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 30	Thames, ...	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bains, Macao, Permanambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
Nov. 4	Nile, ...	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Saldado,  
G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States  
" Brazil  
" Rio Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.  
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen ..... 500 Marks. 140,000  
" —Vigo ..... 500 " 130,000  
" —Lisbon ..... 500 " 120,000

For further information apply to

**HERM. STOLTZ & CO., Agents.**

Rua da Alfândega, No. 18. Rio de Janeiro.

**PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.  
Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Potosi ..... Nov. 6th

Gaícas ..... " 20th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents.

No. 2, Praça das Maravilhas.

# LEA & PERRINS'

## SAUCE,

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

### WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

*Lea & Perrins*

Ask for

### LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

### RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO., LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

**NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**

HOMEBWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Doric ..... Nov. 3rd

Arawa ..... Dec. 6th

Steamer superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENBY and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Maravilhas.

**NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEBWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tampano ..... Nov. 15th

Ranieri ..... Dec. 16th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and as celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENBY and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Maravilhas.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.**

**PASSENGER SERVICE TO NEW YORK.**

Intended sailings from Rio:

Leibnitz ..... 25th Oct.

Muskelyne ..... 4th Nov.

Wordsworth ..... —

Hevelius ..... —

Galileo ..... —

Coleridge ..... —

The well known steamer

**LEIBNITZ**

Will sail on the 25th inst. for

**NEW YORK**

**BAHIA**

These steamers offer the best and quickest means of conveyance for passengers of 1st and 2nd class, who intend visiting the United States, the antiquities of which interest will England being avoided.

Return tickets issued.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 19 de Março.

For passages, parcels, etc., to the

Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & CO.**

58, Rua 19 de Março.

Calling at

**WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.**

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

HOUDLER LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 113

Ruas Alves, Calle Cuya No. 429, 905

Montevideo, Calle Zubia No. 30, 1111

Kesaria, Calle Bajada No. 156, 54

Cable Address—SAMSON.

Recommended brands:

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS.**

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Davilder, 1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

**Business Signs Engraved**

V. WENCKSLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

**WINE MERCHANTS.**

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

**Sole Agents for**

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. PRELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

**Dealers in**

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes

Cognacs and Liquors of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.**

Representatives of

**CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London**

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Menyr"

always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

**OFFICES:**

Rua do Comércio, Salas 25 and 26.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

**DEPOT:**

Ilha dos Ferreiros

**WILSON & CO.**

21 Rua Conselheiro Saravia,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters

and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.

Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167

**SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES**

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugay.

**TOKAY WINE**

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and chronic diseases, recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro.

### Brazil Postage Stamps.



A splendid collection of Brazilian postage stamps for sale for 1000 reis.

All Brazilian and foreign stamps sold separately at Rua das Onze, 42. (Stettoner.)

Address: R. C. B., Box 792 Post office.

31.

### SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted by a young Englishman lately arrived in Rio a situation in a mercantile house where English is spoken. Good correspondence, with general knowledge of business. Replies to P. R. Rio, 792.

### BRAZILIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

For sale:  
Collections of 40 varieties ..... \$1.00  
" 50 " ..... 1.25  
" 100 " ..... 2.00  
" 150 " ..... 2.50  
" 200 " ..... 3.00  
" 250 " ..... 3.50  
" 300 " ..... 4.00  
" 350 " ..... 4.50  
" 400 " ..... 5.00  
" 450 " ..... 5.50  
" 500 " ..... 6.00  
" 550 " ..... 6.50  
" 600 " ..... 7.00  
" 650 " ..... 7.50  
" 700 " ..... 8.00  
" 750 " ..... 8.50  
" 800 " ..... 9.00  
" 850 " ..... 9.50  
" 900 " ..... 10.00

72, Rue da Quitanda  
Papelaria Ribeiro Macêdo & Co.

PETROPOLIS

Pension Petropolis.

Comfortable accommodations for families and single gentlemen,

Terms moderate.

Avenida 15 de Novembro, 82 and 84.

3 m.

### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the healthiest suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to all the wants of its guests. The rooms are all elegantly furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communication, telephones, trains at the door day and night, and in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exacting.

Just AUGUSTO DE NEVES,  
Manager.

### SEA SICKNESS.

Every traveller should be provided in his sea voyages with a bottle of tincture of NECTARINA AMARA, as soon as appears the terrible suffering of this sickness, as soon as it appears. A tea-spoonful to gargle the throat, three or four drops to gargle the nose, water, when necessary, to gargle the mouth, will promptly and with efficacy relieve him against this evil, possessing a powerful remedy to cure any kind of stomach disease or disturbance of the bowels.

The bottle of one part of NECTARINA AMARA, 100 reis, is sold at all chemist shops in Brazil.

The dépôt of the manufacturer is in Rio de Janeiro at No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro.

NECTARINA AMARA PILLS.

For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving pills, which for 350 reis per box, or 12 boxes for 6 boxes and 200 reis for boxes, go speedily to the market in registered packet by express, the stock of any part of Brazil, or abroad, from whence they may be ordered. Address: Augusto de Mirandá, Rua das Onze, 42, Rio de Janeiro.

W. R. CASSELS & CO., Agents for Brazil.

ST. JACOB'S OIL TRADE MARK.

W. R. CASSELS & CO., Agents for Brazil.

GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN CURES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbar, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Hernia, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost, Blister.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Centavos per bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOLGER CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Address: R. C. B., Box 792 Post office.

31.

### STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

No-suscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the physicians (Dr. Rocha Faia, Souza, or Stewart) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attention.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, or apply directly to the physician whose instructions to assign patient, whether in a general or a private ward.